

This Paper Is a
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Associated Press

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

NEW MAYOR TAKES OATH

Impressive Ceremonies at
the City Building.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED

By the Retiring Chief Executive,
Whose Valedictory Was Followed
by Address by Successor—Promi-
nent Men Made Speeches and a
Lunch Was Served—An Historic
Occasion.

Mr. Thomas A. Combs became Mayor of the city of Lexington at 8:45 o'clock last night when the oath of office administered, his predecessor placed in his hands the keys. His inauguration was attended by ceremonies which are unusual. They became the occasion and were strikingly impressive. Surrounded by a large gathering of friends and officials in the chamber in which his official life had begun, bearing the trust and the good wishes of every citizen, he put on the armor of Chief Executive. In the act a new administration began and a page in history was turned. He assumes grave responsibilities, but those who have known him best and longest are most confident that he is worthy and qualified.

The exercises consisted of invocation by Dean Lee, speeches by the retiring and incoming Mayor, the administering of the oath of office to ministerial officers, speeches by prominent men and a lunch in the Mayor's office, where good cheer reigned and congratulations were showered upon the young Mayor and good wishes were extended to the gentleman who had just surrendered the mantle.

Details of the Inauguration.

At 7:30 o'clock the Committee on Arrangements with an usher, P. Lee entered the chamber of the Board of Councilmen and occupied seats on the rostrum. Chairman Hobbs was behind the President's desk. To his right was Dean Lee and Alderman Downing and to his left, Councilmen Watkins and McCarty. The seats within the railing were occupied by city officials, and the lobby and Aldermanic chamber, the dividing doors to which had been opened, were packed.

At 7:35 there was a stir in the lobby followed by cheering and Mayor Duncan, with Mr. Combs on his arm, appeared. They advanced up the aisle to a position in front of the chairman. Mayor Duncan wore on his coat a beautiful rose, which a friend had presented him, and on Mr. Combs' lapel was the medallion of his little daughter, Miss May Combs, which is seldom absent from her devoted father's coat. The assemblage rose and Chairman Hobbs asked Dean Lee to pronounce the invocation.

A Beautiful Prayer.

The prayer was beautiful and was characteristic of the man in its exquisite appropriateness. He asked help in all that men undertake; expressed gratitude that the committee had seen fit to open the ceremonies

THE MORNING HERALD

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1904.

Weather.

Fair Tuesday. Wednesday rain
or snow, rising temperature.

NO. 5.

MOONEY TO GET PLACE

Popular Man for Superin-
tendent of Public Works.

W. A. JESSE FIRE CHIEF

His Appointment More Remote Than
That of Mr. Mooney, but Is Re-
garded as a Certainty—J. J. O'Brien
Will Become Mayor's Clerk at
Once.

Mr. Patrick Mooney, of the firm of Mooney & Blair, proprietors of the Navarre, will be the next Superintendent of Public Works. He will be appointed in the near future, succeeding Mr. John McDowell Ross.

Mr. Mooney has before served the city as Alderman and Councilman, and is well acquainted with the duties which he will assume. He is a man of ability and determination, who has made a success of everything which he has ever undertaken, and those who know him share Mr. Combs' confidence that he will perform well and faithfully the work to which he will be called.

The names of Brown, Herman Newcombs and E. E. Barton were voted upon on the first ballot.

Allen had no opposition. The two Houses will meet tomorrow to elect caucus nominees and receive Governor Beckham's message.

The Democratic majority of the House of the General Assembly organized tonight for the opening session tomorrow. Ell W. Brown, the candidate backed by Governor Beckham and the State administration, was nominated on the first ballot for Speaker of the Lower House. Campbell Cantrell, of Scott county, and Henry Lawrence of Trigg county, both administration representatives, were selected as the chairmen of the Senate and House caucuses of the party forces and will be the leaders on the floor. At a caucus of the Republican minority members of the House Dr. W. C. Black, of Knox county, was named as minority leader.

Mr. J. J. O'Brien will be Mayor's clerk and his will probably be the first appointment of the new Mayor. He is well qualified for the position and Mr. Combs is to be congratulated upon securing him.

It can not be stated upon authority, but it is a certainty that ex-Chief W. A. Jesse will be the next Chief of the fire department, succeeding Chief George W. Muir, who has served long and meritoriously. This change is more remote than that in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works. No changes in minor positions are likely to occur for some time. It is understood that the police department will remain practically unchanged for the present.

It is likely that Charles Merriweather, of Louisville, an expert bookkeeper, will make the examination of records which attends a change in administration.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON WOOD'S CONFIRMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—(Associated Press)—Senator Foraker, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, in executive session today admitted a brief in favor of Brig. General Wood's confirmation to be Major General and eight of the eleven members of the committee have concurred in this report. The committee

will call to order at 8:15 o'clock by Chairman Allie Young. Henry Lawrence of Trigg, Brown candidate for chairman, was elected by 44 votes on the first ballot, defeating Rainey L. Wells, of Calloway, nominated by Newcomb. This indicated a coming victory for Brown in the Speakership race.

James E. Stone, of Breckinridge, and Henry Ware, of Frankfort, were elected secretaries and C. W. Longmire of Lexington, was elected sergeant-at-arms without opposition.

The first ballot in the Speakership race was Brown 43, Newcomb 18, Barton 15. Brown was declared the winner 39 being necessary to elect.

Newcombs and Barton escorted Brown to the Speaker's chair and Newcomb introduced him, congratulating the victor. Brown made a brief

BROWN FOR SPEAKER

Was Nominated on First
Ballot With 43 Votes.

MAJ. ALLEN ALSO CHOSEN

Fayette Senator Will Be President
Pro Tempore of Senate—Captain
Longmire Renominated for Ser-
geant-at-Arms—Agreement Reached
on to Make John Payne Speaker's
Page.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4.—(Special)—Ell Brown, of Nelson county, will be Speaker of the House of Representatives at the session of the General Assembly which convenes tomorrow and Major J. Embry Allen, of Lexington, will be President pro tempore of the Senate.

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COAL TO BURN JUSTICE

met today to vote on the matter of recommending or disapproving confirmation. Senators Hawley, Proctor, Ferrell, Quarles, Warren and Alger, Republicans, and Cockrell and Pettus, Democrats, voted for a favorable report, while Scott, Republican, and Blackburn, Democrat, voted against the confirmation. Hawley and Proctor were absent and voted by proxies, and the vote of Senator Battie will be recorded when he returns to Washington tomorrow.

RAIL

WAS STOLEN FROM TRACK, DE-
LAYING SPECIAL "NIGHT
OWL" ON SOUTHERN
RAILROAD.

Haynes McFadden, who is on the staff of the Courier-Journal, and who accompanied the "night owl" special train to Lexington yesterday morning, reports a remarkable case of theft from the railroad company at a small station three miles beyond Shelbyville. At that point the passenger train met a freight train which was so long that it was decided to put the passenger train on the sidetrack. It was discovered after the night owl had got nearly clear of the main track that some one had stolen a steel rail from the switch track and it was necessary for part of the freight train to get on the sidetrack and the trains neared past each other.

At the superintendent's office of the Southern Railway it was said that no information had been received as to the stolen rail. The night owl arrived here forty minutes late.

(Continued on Sixth page.)

See ALEXANDER before you SLIP.

NEW EXIT TO BE OPENED

Plans Outlined for Safety
of Theater-Goers.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. SCOTT

Opera House Manager Has Secured
Control of Property Contiguous to
Theater and Will Make Provisions
for Safety of Patrons—Fire Proof
Curtain Will Be Put In.

Charles Scott, manager of the Lexington Opera House, has completed negotiations with the Broadway Real Estate Company, by which he has secured a strip twenty feet wide running from the opera house to Short street, which will greatly facilitate the handling of large crowds in the opera house and minimize the danger in case of fire. The balcony and gallery will be provided with another exit to be used all the time, which will be ten feet wide and open into Short street. Another exit will be provided from the balcony opening on the north side adjoining the Elks Club, and the present entrance to the gallery can also be utilized for an exit.

Mr. Scott said yesterday:

"These improvements have been in contemplation for four or five years, but I could not get the property owners to make any concessions making them possible. The work on the changes will begin as soon as I can get contractors to accept the work, and will be finished within ten days or two weeks. With the present facilities, there will be absolutely no danger from fire when the improvements are made. In the balcony there are four windows opening onto a low, flat metal roof not three feet below the windows, which are really better than ever.

"In addition to the foyer exit, there will be a ten-foot exit into Short street on the south side, on the north side adjoining the Elks Club and the present entrance to the gallery will be used in an emergency, which gives eight exits from the gallery. The gallery will be provided with three escapes: The ten-foot exit into Short street, the present entrance and the fire escape on the north side. The parquette will have besides the exit opening into the foyer and the five other exits, a large door opening into the court of Nixon's drug store and Cunningham's paper store on the south side. This is for the aisle of the down stairs alone, and besides these exits there is a large door in the rear of the stage and two other stage exits. I will have a red light above all exits and a sign marked 'exit' at every one, so that in event of a fire every one will have no difficulty in finding where to get out. I am going to have an asbestos or steel roll curtain in front of the stage, to be used in case of fire, in order to protect the audience from the flames should the fire originate on the stage.

"The stage hands are drilled for a fire, so that if one should break out they would fight it almost as systematically as firemen. We have a special telephone running to the fire department, which is tested every night before the doors are opened, so that in the event of a fire we can get the fire department without waiting for central to give connection. Water in buckets is kept in all parts of the building, water barrels are kept filled

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 4.—(Associated Press)—Wednesday morning the cases of Marx, Roest, Vandine and Niedermier will be called for trial before Judge Kertson. The first cases to be tried will be that of the murders of Stewart and Johnson, employees of the Chicago Railway Company, at the time of the robbery of the car barns.

TWO BARGES LOST.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 4.—(Associated Press)—The barges New Jersey and Liberty, which left here in tow of the tug Navigator Friday, are lost in the storm. Both barges are supposed to have gone down with all on board.

RECEPTION IN TAFT'S HONOR.

TOKIO, Jan. 4.—(Associated Press)—Judge Wm. H. Taft, recently Civil Governor of the Philippines, was given a dinner tonight by United States Minister Griscom at the Legation. The dinner was followed by a brilliant reception, which was attended by some members of the royal family.

MANY ARE HOMELESS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 4.—(Associated Press)—In the burning this evening of the Delaware apartment building 150 persons were rendered homeless. There were many narrow escapes from death in the flames. The loss will be \$20,000.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

CLEARANCE SALE 20 PER CENT. 1-5 OFF

In order to reduce our stock before taking inventory

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Plated Ware, Cut Glass and Bronze Statuary.

KING & METZGER,
Manufacturing Opticians and Jewelers,
145 W. MAIN STREET.



ANTIQUE AND STURMUS COAL

WHEN WE BUY COAL

We act as your advanced agent; we insist upon getting the best, and as we know the difference between good and poor coal, we net the best—so do you if you buy from us.

Victor Bogaert
Jeweler and Importer.

BUFORD A. GRAVES
PHONES 975.

286 EAST MAIN STREET.

THE MORNING HERALD

Published every morning in the year by the Lexington Publishing Company.
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TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1904

ANNOUNCEMENTS
FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

Judge Frank A. Bullock announces his candidacy for the office of Judge of Fayette county, subject to the Democratic primary February 16.

FOR SHERIFF.

John McElroy announces his candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Fayette county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary on February 16.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

P. D. Foster is a candidate for County Clerk, with Thomas C. Bradley, John T. Doyle, Nelson Haley and James H. Applegate as deputies, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Theo. Lewis announces himself a candidate for County Clerk of Fayette county, with Geo. B. Ott, John J. Galvin, Con J. Reagan, Faust Ponske and W. B. Cassell as deputies, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR ASSESSOR.

The Herald is authorized to announce the candidacy of John W. Bain for County Assessor, with John J. McKenna and J. N. Barker as deputies, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

David Reed hereby announces his candidacy for County Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic party. Deputies Garrett Welch and Ed Minor.

The Herald is hereby authorized to announce the candidacy of W. H. McCorkle for the Democratic nomination for Assessor of Fayette county.

The Herald is authorized to announce Dick Redd as a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

The Herald is hereby authorized to announce W. P. Kimball as candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Attorney.

FOR JAILER.

The Herald is authorized to announce Rayborn Baker as candidate for the Democratic nomination for Jailer, with E. B. (Black) Ryan as deputy.

The Herald is authorized to announce W. J. Ahern as a candidate for Jailer of Fayette county with R. T. Wallace and William Thornton as deputies, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CITY REPRESENTATIVE.

The Herald is authorized to announce W. F. Klar candidate for re-election as Representative to the Kentucky Legislature from the city of Lexington, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

FOR POLICE JUDGE.

The Herald is authorized to announce Judge John J. Riley a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Police Court of the City of Lexington, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

FOR MAGISTRATE.

Ben D. Bell authorizes The Herald to announce his candidacy for re-election as Magistrate from the First Ward, subject to the action of the Democratic primary February 16.

John McD. Ross announces himself a candidate for Magistrate from the Second Magisterial District, subject to the action of the Democratic primary to be held January 16, 1904.

The Herald is authorized to announce Frank Sloan a candidate for Magistrate from the Second District, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

The Herald is authorized to announce John B. Payne as a candidate for re-election as Magistrate from the Second Magisterial District, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary, February 16, 1904.

Squire A. J. Gorham announces his candidacy for re-election as Magistrate from District No. 8, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

WHAT WILL THIS YEAR BRING?

What the coming year holds for those fortunate enough to be in the full flush of maturity—what it will bring to those who are active in the affairs of life, it is impossible to foresee. The year nineteen hundred and three was a year of anxiety, of trouble, if not of loss to the great majority of those engaged in active business. In Central Kentucky it was a year in which the farmers raised one of the poorest crops raised in years; the prices for the crops were high, but there are many farmers who have had to draw upon their reserve funds to pay their expenses for the year. Many a man who had invested a part of his surplus in stocks of the newly formed corporations at the high prices of 1901 and 1902 has seen the prices shrink nearly fifty per cent, so that he feels that much poorer, even though he be in fact just as well off, as he is if he bought the stocks outright and they are paying their regular dividends. And yet the merchants of Lexington had, as a rule, the most prosperous year in their history; all who have kept abreast of the times, who have been progressive, enterprising and who have the confidence of the public, had a prosperous year. The country as a whole is prosperous—the South with cotton at the highest price in many years, better off than it has been since the war. The coming year holds every promise of being better than the past in many ways. With a presidential election coming on, it may see the prices of stocks lower even than they are now, but the real business of the country is in a much more satisfactory condition than it was six or even two years ago. With even fairly good crops this year it will do much to blot out the memory of the anxiety of last year.

Some of the events of world-wide importance which this year will see are outlined by another as follows: "Seldom in the opening of a year have so many happenings of world import been just ahead of us as appear to be booked for the cycle which begins this morning. The largest of these is the beginning of the final work of Panama canal construction, which will bring to accomplishment a dream which dates almost as far back as the day on which Balboa, from the top of his peak in Darien, the earliest of civilized men in the Western Hemisphere who had this privilege, got his first glimpse of the South Sea. Some of the consequences, political and social, of this event, stand a chance to assert themselves before 1904 ends. The new Republic of Panama will adopt its constitution early in the year, and the United States, with the strip of land on each side of the canal's course, will make its first accession of territory in Central America. The Danish Islands are already bringing pressure on the Copenhagen government to reopen the negotiations for their sale to the United States. Santo Domingo, with its three rebellions raging simultaneously, is preparing itself and the world for that intervention by the United States in the interest of civilization which can not much longer be delayed, and which may come before 1904 close."

"That long-threatened war between Japan and Russia for supremacy in Korea threatens to start before 1904 is many weeks old, and if it comes, it may have consequences for Asia and the world which are not dreamed of now, and in which the United States, as an Asiatic power, through its possession of the Philippines, may have more than a sentimental interest. One of the war's results, it war takes place, promises to be the beginning of the formal partition of China, which the United States and some of the other countries are anxious to prevent. Another consequence of the war may be that England may make the advance on Tibet for which Russia's participation in the Japanese conflict will give her a free hand. Macedonia's postponed insurrection

is to be renewed on a large scale, so the Balkan prophets have been telling the world, as soon as the snow leaves the mountain gorges in the spring of 1904, and if this begins, it may start a blaze of rebellion which may involve all of Turkey's subject provinces and draw in some of the great nations of Europe. Recent manifestations show that France is on the eve of making a complete severance between Church and State, which will place her in line with the American Republic in this respect.

In the United States the leading event of 1904 will be the World's Fair, which will likewise have an interest for the rest of the globe. A presidential election will take place in the year which will not only be of profound concern to our own people of all parties and all localities, but which will attract the attention of every other country. We are assured from Pekin that the ratification by the emperor of the Chinese commercial treaty with the United States is soon to take place, which will give us new interest in the big empire. Menelik, Emperor of Abyssinia, has signed a commercial treaty by which his empire is, for the first time, opened to trade with the United States. A new Anglo-American dispute is pending, that which will determine whether Hudson's Bay is to be considered a closed sea, and which promises to excite almost as much interest in the United States as did that controversy, closed a few months ago, about the boundary of the panhandle of Alaska, and much greater interest in the outer world. This year Mexico, it is believed, is to begin the readjustment of its currency system, which will place her with the United States and the rest of the world's great nations on the gold basis. So far as human foresight can perceive, a decidedly important chapter in time's big book will be written by the year 1904."

THE ACTION OF THE S. I. A. A.

The letter from Dr. Wm. L. Dudley, the president of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, to the Rev. Dr. L. H. Blanton, vice president of Central University, published in yesterday's Herald, and in which the fact was stated for the first time that Kentucky University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky had not been blacklisted by the S. I. A. A., is unwelcome news to the friends of the two Lexington colleges. And while it is no more than these colleges deserve, and neither of them has a right to complain at the action taken by the Southern Athletic Association, it is a cause for sincere regret. It was due to the faculty and students of Central University that the fact be published that that institution had not been blacklisted by the S. I. A. A., is unwelcome news to the friends of the two Lexington colleges. 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OFFICERS SWORN IN

Judge Watts Parker Enters
Upon Third Term.

CRIMINAL TERM BEGINS

Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"YOUNG WOMEN—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful!"—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 25 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.—\$5000 *forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free.

NEW MAIN

FROM PUMPING STATION TO
CITY A PLAN FOR THE
GREATER LEXINGTON.

A report that the Lexington Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company is contemplating the early construction of another trunk main from the pumping station to the city is a possibility somewhat overdrawn. President Alexander Pearson was asked regarding the matter, and said that the time of making such an addition to facilities would be governed by a need that does not now exist. The present main has a daily capacity of 5,000,000 gallons, while the consumption is less than 2,000,000 gallons. While another line would serve the purpose of a reserve in case of accident to the big artery through which the city is now supplied, there can be said to be no real need for it. The possibility of accident is remote, none of a serious or crippling character ever having occurred. When constructed, it is understood that the main will parallel the Richmond Pike on the right side, or across from the present line.

The company is just completing the new filtering plant, and every facility for furnishing a pure and abundant water supply has been adopted. Lexington is exceptionally fortunate in this important public service.

Headaches From Colds
Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25¢.

DR. FENNER'S

Kidney AND Backache Cure

ALSO PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a lifetime curing just such cases as yours. All consultations are FREE.

Cured of Backache.

Member of the Business Men's League and one of the best known business men in St. Louis, Mo. Read what Mr. Ward has to say about Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure:

"I know what it is to be afflicted with backache and I sympathize with fellow sufferers. After swallows of various and frequent nauseating doses of this and that present I decided to try Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure, and no rid me of those backaches it at least would not do me any harm and I procured a bottle.

"Not the first bottle didn't stop those wear backaches, but it did afford me great relief. The second bottle, however, did effectually put a stop to those aching backaches. Occasionally they returned when other business affairs exhausted the physical forces, but a dose or two of Dr. Fenner's Cure gave instant relief.

Respectfully,

Thor Ward

Sold by Druggists, 50c. and \$1. Get Cook Book and Treatise on the Kidneys—FREE. M. M. Fenner, M. D., Fredonia, N. Y.

RENICK, THOMPSON & PHILLIPS.
355 South Broadway and Corner Dewese and Third Streets.
AND ALL DRUGGISTS.

REINICK, THOMPSON & PHILLIPS.
355 South Broadway and Corner Dewese and Third Streets.
AND ALL DRUGGISTS.

George Harris got the term. He was accused of hooking a coat, a monkey wrench, a hat and two lap robes. The coat was pawned and the monkey wrench sold. George was sent to the "works."

Daisy Hunter confessed to owing Mary Young a half dollar, but denied having abused and insulted Mary about it. Upon the advice of the Sage of the Police Court, Daisy fished a \$5 from her sock and paid Mary.

Two cases of alleged assault and battery were passed in order to allow the victims to recover and testify. George Offutt, charged with beating Michael Kane, will be heard Saturday.

Stoner Biggerstaff, accused of hanging Bettie Henderson with a brick on the same night, will be given a chance to explain tomorrow.

John Jones was alleged to have unlawfully appropriating John Smith's money. Jones made restitution to Smith, however, and the case was filed away.

Fannie Ezell was dismissed, having been arrested at the instance of Mary Lawrence for a fancied grievance.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4.—Whole court except Judges Paynter and Barker sitting.

L. & N. Railroad Company vs. Price's adm'r, Oldham; petition for rehearing by appellant and response by appellee filed and submitted.

Aulbach's ex'or vs. Read, etc., Kenton; petition for rehearing by appellant filed and submitted.

Bowman vs. Ray, Supt., Monroe; agreement filed, motion to docket, advance and submit filed and submitted.

Franklin's ex'or, Tracy, Jefferson; Litter vs. Johnson's ex'or, Fleming; Prentiss vs. Oliver, Marshall; Terry vs. Warden, Barren; Vaughn vs. Justice, etc., Lawrence; Heather vs. Thompson, Laurel; and Cooper vs. Langford, Pulaski; brief for appellee filed in each of the above cases.

Manchester Assurance Company vs. Dowell, etc., Warren; and Central Kentucky Asylum; Root vs. Green, Campbell; Asher vs. Uhl, etc., Franklin; briefs for appellant filed in each of the foregoing cases.

Carr vs. Louden & Co., Mason; agreement filed as to briefs.

Greer vs. Greer, Jefferson; mandate amended so as to award 10 per cent damages in amount of judgment superseded.

Brand vs. Brand, Fayette; Daviess county vs. Goodwin; Barrickman vs. Barrickman, Oldham; Hardin vs. Roach vs. Chenault, Madison; Covington Stone and Sand Co. vs. Rosedale Electric Light Jockey Club, Kenton; Lee & Hester vs. Hughes, Graves; New York Life Insurance Company vs. Hoard, Mason; Brown & Bro. vs. Lapp, Jefferson; City of Louisville vs. Whetstone; same vs. Alvey; same vs. Pirtle, agent; same vs. Smith, manager, Jefferson; McConathy vs. Lathem; Crittenden; King vs. Creemore, Whitley; Stites vs. Shirt, Sheriff, Daviess; Brooks vs. Paine, Jefferson; Commonwealth vs. Herdy, Owsley; on motion of Attorney General rule is awarded against clerk of this court to show cause why he shall not be required to produce the record herein, to which rule the clerk entered his appearance and filed response.

Harris vs. Carroll, Edmonson; state-maintain motion by appellant to set aside the order of dismissal. File brief, which is now tendered, which motion is submitted.

Shadore, etc., vs. Trimble, etc., Breathitt; appellee filed affidavit in objection to reinstatement of this appeal and the appellant filed an affidavit in support of his motion to reinstate, motion submitted.

Walker vs. Commonwealth, Henderson; same; appellee by counsel moved the court to strike the bill of exception from the record here, moved to dismiss the appeal. Motion submitted.

Marion National Bank vs. Commonwealth, Marion; supplemental briefs filed in December noted of record.

McDonald's ex'or vs. McDonald, etc., Woodford; briefs for both parties filed.

City of Louisville vs. Board of Park Commissioners, Jefferson; agreement filed in clerks' office December 26 is now noted of record.

Smith vs. Petrie, Daviess; Circuit Clerk filed a response to the certiorari herein together with copies called for in said writ and asked for judgment for cost on said writ.

Riley vs. Buchanan, Hardin; agreement filed and fifteen days' further time given to file petition for rehearing.

Lexington Hydraline and Manufacturing Company vs. Oots, Fayette; supplemental brief filed, noted of record.

Marrifan vs. Ohio Valley Telephone Company, Bellville; appellant given fifteen days further time to file petition for rehearing.

South Covington & Cincinnati Rail-way vs. Weber, Kenton; agreement filed in January to file brief.

Garrett vs. Rives, and Rives vs. Garrett, Christian; agreements filed, extending time to file brief to January 20.

Gorman vs. Glenn, Kenton; agreement filed, time given until third Monday in January to file brief.

Ison vs. Cornett, Perry; appellant filed brief on petition for rehearing.

Gregory vs. L. & N. Railroad Company, Knox; affidavit of J. L. Jones, Clerk of the Circuit Court, tendered by appellant, appellee objects, and motion submitted, with ten days' leave to the appellee to respond.

Supreme Court K. of E. of the World vs. Helmhan, Kenton; appellant's attorneys, Furber & Jackson, moved to withdraw their brief. Motion submitted.

Clay City vs. Abney, Powell; appellee filed copy of judgment and bond and moved to dismiss the appeal. Motion submitted.

Hoskiss vs. Morton, Jefferson; petition for rehearing filed by appellant, and leave given to withdraw same with fifteen days to print.

Caryan vs. Carico, Graves; reply brief of appellant filed.

Farady Coal and Coke Company vs. Owens, etc., Whitley; by consent appellant given until February 15, and appellee ten days thereafter to file brief.

Union Benevolent Society vs. Martin, Fayette; appellee filed response to petition for rehearing.

Commission of N. B. Hayes as Attorney General was presented to the court and the oath of office administered to him.

Nat. A. Porter, E. C. Ward, Ben E. Niles and M. Merritt Alves sworn as attorneys at law in this court.

Asher vs. L. & N. railroad, Bell; additional transcript filed by consent, and the appellee filed grounds and moved to dismiss the appeal, to which the appellant objected, and the motion

is passed to be heard with the case on final submission.

J. Morgan Chin presented his commission as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, together with his certificate of qualification and his official bonds, and took the oath required by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, and thereupon his motion W. B. O'Conor, Henry Schwitters and Louis Evans were appointed as his deputies, and took the required oaths.

Commonwealth vs. Herdy, Owsley; on motion of Attorney General rule is awarded against clerk of this court to show cause why he shall not be required to produce the record herein, to which rule the clerk entered his appearance and filed response.

Jessop vs. Commonwealth; on motion of the Attorney General rule is awarded against the clerk of this court to show cause why he shall not be required to produce the record, to which rule the clerk entered his appearance and filed response.

Walker vs. Commonwealth, Henderson; same; appellee by counsel moved the court to strike the bill of exception from the record here, moved to dismiss the appeal. Motion submitted.

Walton vs. Commonwealth, Marion; same; Repress vs. same, and same vs. same; dismissed by consent.

Edwards vs. Commonwealth, Perry; appellee filed grounds and moved court to dismiss the appeal. Motion submitted.

The yacht, which was owned and commanded by the Colonel's son, Captain George D. Campbell, sailed from Baltimore November 30. Colonel Campbell and his wife were their son's only guests, having gone on the cruise to restore Colonel Campbell's health. The party arrived off Rum Cay December 9, and Captain Campbell went ashore in a small boat. To take him off when he signaled, Mate Phipps ran the yacht in under sail alone. The rudder head had been disabled and she missed stays and was carried on a jagged coral reef. Efforts to get her off by using the gasoline engine and sail were thwarted by a high sea and strong current. Colonel and Mrs. Campbell were taken ashore first. The last boat load of stuff, made up mostly of clothing, was soaked by seas that filled the boat to within two inches of the gunwale.

Colonel Campbell, whose illness, an aneurism of the heart, became serious because of the shock of shipwreck, was carried into a native hut built of oyster shells and mud. The water on the island, for which the natives charged 50 cents a bucket, was brackish and unpalatable, and increased the Colonel's sickness.

For several days the castaways were on the island Cay living on fruit and other meager provisions. Colonel Campbell suffered greatly through exposure and privation. They were finally taken off in a schooner and landed at Nassau, where eleven days were spent, taking the Orizaba for New York December 30.

After the steamer docked a physician

was summoned, and the patient was removed to the private hospital of Dr. Lutz, in Brooklyn.

Sketch of His Career.

T. C. Campbell was born in Roehampton, N. Y., in 1845. He entered the Union army at an early age and served throughout the war. After the war was over he practiced law, and finally went to Cincinnati, where he had a most remarkable career. He published the Cincinnati Telegram, an evening paper, but sold it out, went to New York, where he practiced law.

In 1887 Colonel Campbell left Cincinnati for New York, following a bloody riot there, during which a demonstration was made against his life. Colonel Campbell had for some time previous to this been engaged in criminal practice in the Ohio courts. Simultaneously there was wide discontent in Cincinnati over what was believed to be the failure of justice. Homelies were frequent and convictions were rare. The discontent in Cincinnati culminated with the trial of a prisoner accused of murdering his employer in a livery stable. The general feeling was that the crime called for severe punishment, but the accused was represented by Colonel Campbell, and escaped with an extremely light sentence. That night a mob formed in Cincinnati, which in a few hours the authorities were entirely unable to control. The court house was visited by the mob, and during the riot which followed was burned to the ground. A number of people were killed. Colonel Campbell showed considerable bravery during the exciting times.

His last work in Kentucky was in connection with the Goebel murder cases.

Constipated All His Life.

Wilbert Thompson never knew a well day until last June—he had been constipated all his life—many doctors treated him, but all failed to even help him—his health failed rapidly and on January 21, 1903, Mrs. Thompson asked us to suggest a treatment for her husband—We thought the case too serious and recommended that a specialist be consulted—but he also failed to help the patient. **NOW HE IS WELL.**

Mull's Grape Tonic Cured Him

Mrs. Thompson first wrote us as follows: "My husband, aged 23, suffers from sharp pains in his stomach and sometimes thinks it is his heart. He does not know by return mail what causes the pain, if you can. Mr. Thompson has tried many remedies, seen many doctors, but they know nothing about it." We promptly advised that a first class specialist be consulted. We quote: "We want to sell Mull's Grape Tonic, because we know it will cure constipation, but, too, it is no object to us when a human life is at stake, and if your husband's case is as serious as you state, we suggest you consult a reliable specialist, notwithstanding the fact that we have had many cases of chronic constipation treated with Mull's Grape Tonic." January 25 Mrs. Thompson wrote that a physician had been consulted. His treatment was followed faithfully, but there was no permanent relief. In the meantime Mrs. Thompson began taking Mull's Grape Tonic and on Sept. 3, 1903, we received the following letter from Mrs. Thompson:

"You will remember that I wrote to you last January in regard to my husband's health. It is four months since he quit taking Mull's Grape Tonic for constipation, which he suffered from birth. He took just 24 bottles of it and is perfectly cured. He is much stronger and has gained considerably in flesh. I cannot thank you enough for Mull's Grape Tonic. It is worth its weight in gold." Just \$12 cured him and he has spent hundreds of dollars with doctors who did him no good. Now he is in perfect health. He has had for three years. This is the first time I can assure you it will cure him. Very respectfully yours, W. B. THOMPSON, 201 Main St., Peoria, Ill.

LET US GIVE YOU A 50c. BOTTLE.

This Coupon is good for a 50c. Bottle of
Mull's Grape Tonic.

FILL out this coupon and send to the Lightning
Medicine Co., 101 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill., and you
will receive a full size, 50c. bottle of Mull's Grape
Tonic.

You have never taken Mull's Grape Tonic, but if you
will supply me with a 50c. bottle free, I will mail it to you.

Name _____

Street No. _____

City. _____ State. _____

GIVE FULL ADDRESS AND WRITE PLAINLY.

SOLD AT ALL DRUGSTORES AT 50C. AND \$1.00 A BOTTLE.

SHOCK

OF WRECK CAUSED DEATH

**COL. T. C. CAMPBELL, NEW YORK
LAWYER AND GOEBEL MUR-
DER PROSECUTOR, DIED
IN SANITARIUM.**

is the only cure for constipation known. We do not recommend it for anything but Constipation and its allied diseases. It is our free gift to you. In accepting this free bottle you do not obligate yourself further than to take its contents. Mull's Grape Tonic is pleasant to take and one bottle will benefit you. We want you to try it and, therefore, if you will fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us today we will instruct your druggist to give you a 50-cent bottle and charge same to us.



are being closely watched and guarded. Vaccination has been ordered, and every step will be taken to stamp it out as it now stands. It was reported that the town of Wheatcroft would be quarantined, but it is now thought that the disease is well enough in hand that this is not necessary, unless something not expected happens.

SCHOOL

BOARD IS REORGANIZED

R. P. SHRYOCK ELECTED PRESIDENT AND DR. J. E. HAWKINS ELECTED TO SUCCEED J. J. BRIGHT.

Richard P. Shryock was elected President and John W. Bain Vice-President of the Board of Education at the organization of the board yesterday morning at 10:20 o'clock.

The old board met at 10:15 o'clock, and after the reading of the minutes and the acceptance of the resignation of J. J. Bright, who resigned to become a member of the Board of Aldermen, the board adjourned. President C. J. Meyers, John W. Wooley and Fred Lazarus retired from the board. The hold-over members are E. S. Kinkead, James McDonald, J. E. Fitzgerald, C. E. Norman and Roger Harp. Mr. Kinkead was absent from the meeting. The new board convened at 10:30 o'clock and Clerk J. O. H. Sim

a vacancy in the board which was filled by the election of Dr. James E. Hawkins, from the Second ward.

Richard P. Shryock, the new President of the Board of Education, has been a member of the board for six years and has always held a place on important committees. He has demonstrated his ability to serve in this responsible executive capacity by the faithfulness of his service on other occasions, and has always been one of the foremost in advocating any measure for the advancement of the schools and the betterment of the school system.

He gave a short speech of thanks to his fellow members of the board, in which he promised to do his full duty and asked their co-operation.

ILLNESS

OF JAMES DROUGHT CALLS MR. ZITT TO HIS BEDSIDE IN CHICAGO.

Mr. J. H. Zitt leaves today for Chicago, called by the serious illness of his kinsman, Mr. James Drought, who was connected with the Lexington Brewing Company for some time.

Since leaving Lexington last summer, Mr. Drought has been in business in Chicago. He recently suffered an acute attack of grip, and last week had a relapse, which has developed such serious proportions that a dangerous operation is now necessary.

Mr. Drought is a brother of the well known actor, Robert Drought, leading man to Clara Bloodgood in "The Girl with the Green Eyes," which is now playing on the Pacific coast. His many Lexington friends are very apprehensive over his condition, and are hoping for a speedy change for the better.

OLDEST

MEMBER OF THE SENATE, MAJOR BURNAM, SERVED HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Major Curtis Burnam, State Senator from Richmond, passed through Lexington yesterday and was at the Phoenix between trains. Major Burnam is perhaps the oldest member of the Kentucky Legislature, he having served his first term more than fifty years ago. For two terms he has been nominated and elected without opposition, and his nomination for the present term was over his protest, he wishing to retire to private life on account of advanced age and ill health.

Major Burnam graduated from Yale in 1850, when the journey, made partly on horseback, partly by stage coach and railroad, required eleven days. The distance is now covered in thirty hours.

The Senator has no measure to introduce, and is in favor of an appropriation for the erection of a new capital building. He says that the removal of the capital from Frankfort would require a constitutional amendment, and that if it is ever moved at all it will go to Louisville.

CASTORIA.

Bear the
Signature
of
Chas. H. Fletcher

MR. LOWENTHAL

GOING ABROAD.

Max Lowenthal, the well known furrier, will leave the middle of February for a trip abroad. He goes to Germany for a visit to relatives, and expects also to buy a large portion of his stock of furs abroad. He will return the latter part of May.

R. E. HOLZ

WILL CONDUCT SERVICES FOR SALVATION ARMY SUNDAY. RECRUITS TO BECOME SOLDIERS.

Services of a special character will be conducted Sunday by the Salvation Army. Col. Richard E. Holz, of Cleveland, who will arrive Saturday night, will conduct the services and will speak at the First Baptist Church at 7 o'clock a. m. on "The Uplifting Power of the Gospel." Services will be held in the Salvation Army Hall, 49 (old number) West Short street, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when several converts who have been in probation as recruits will be taken in and publicly enrolled as soldiers.

Colonel Holz will give an address at 7:30 o'clock at Central Christian Church, and at the same time Staff Captain William Escott will lead a meeting in the Salvation Army Hall.

Colonel Holz has charge of the Salvation Army in Virginia, Ohio, West Pennsylvania, Kentucky and all States east of the Mississippi river, and all the German work in America. He is a pleasant speaker, and any one who wishes to hear his sermons will be welcome at any of the meetings.

If you will buy a bottle of this Milk's Emulsion at your druggist's at a cost of 50 cents and it does not accomplish the results claimed for it the druggist is authorized to return the money to you. Read this testimonial:

Milk's Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind.: Gentleman—For a long time my little boy was not well; he was sick in his stomach, crooked and nervous. I commenced giving him Milk's Emulsion and in a few days he was perfectly well and in a short time had gained ten pounds. I commenced giving it to my six-months-old baby and found that it made him fat and healthy. It is a good remedy for croop and I would not be without it in the house. I feel that I cannot say too much for Milk's Emulsion. Yours respectfully, Mrs. John Boyl, 305 N. 9th St., Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 13, 1903.

This remedy is also absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation, stomach trouble, asthma and catarrh of all kinds.

LITTLE RICHARDSON BOY DIED.

Charles Frederick Richardson, four years of age, died yesterday of convulsions at the home of his father, Charles Richardson, No. 333 (131) Kentucky avenue. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

SUDDEN

WAS COL. GIBSON'S DEATH

SOLDIER, SCHOLAR AND GENTLEMAN, HIS DEATH WILL BE KEENLY FELT—WAS ON VISIT TO HIS DAUGHTER.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 4.—(Special)—Colonel Hart Gibson was stricken with a fatal attack of heart disease shortly before midnight Sunday night. He had been up and was apparently feeling well up to the minute before death came. He had asked for an egg, which was prepared for him and which he ate with evident relish. He then asked to be assisted to an arm chair, and as he was about to seat himself he was stricken with an attack of the heart, which has been troubling him for some time. He died almost instantly. Mrs. Gibson left with the remains this morning.

News of the death of Colonel Hart Gibson at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harrison Foster, in St. Paul, was received in the above telegram. He was taken ill some months ago with an acute attack of Bright's disease, but his splendid constitution seemed to withstand or overcome that attack and he recovered sufficiently to go to visit his daughter in the hope the change would aid in restoring him to health.

Colonel Gibson was the son of Tobias Gibson, of Terrebonne Parish, La., and Louisiana B. Hart, the daughter of Nathaniel Hart, of Woodford county, and Susanna Preston. He was related to many of the most distinguished families of Kentucky, Louisiana and Virginia, and married Miss Mary Duncan, the daughter of the Hon. Henry T. Duncan and Elizabeth Pyke, who with children survive him. His children who survive him are Duncan Gibson, Mrs. Louisiana Maxfield, Mrs. Harrison Foster, Hart Gibson, Jr., and Mrs. Richardson Gibson. He was born May 22, 1835, and would have been 69 years old next May. He had every advantage of both wealth and social position with opportunities for the broadest education and widest culture of which he took full advantage. He was graduated from Yale in 1855 with high honors and then studied law at the Harvard Law School, where his ability was also recognized with merited honors. He was rarely gifted both in person and intellect. Tall, graceful, with that indefinable and yet evident quality called "presence," with courtesy and wide culture, he was a marked man in any assemblage.

Had it been necessary for him to exert his talents for a livelihood there is no distinction to which he might not have aspired. In every field he showed he was capable of mastery—that he was equal to every occasion. He served during the war with distinction on the staff of General Edward Buford and afterward with General John Morgan, with whom he was captured and spent nearly a year in prison. He after his exchange served with General Jubal Early with conspicuous gallantry. After the war he returned to Kentucky and served both Woodford and Fayette county in the Legislature, serving them as a matter of duty and not through a desire for political preferment, for which he seemed to care nothing. He was loyal to every friendship, to every cause to which he gave his allegiance and his time, his money and his advice was always to the service of any friend who needed them. He loved his home, his books, his friends. There were few men in Kentucky who kept up their love of books as did he. He was master of several languages—living and dead—and to the day of his death took pleasure in reading his favorite authors in their original tongue. More because of his love for the science than through any desire for gain he devoted a large part of his time and means to the breeding of blooded horses, both thoroughbred and trotting.

Colonel Gibson is survived by one brother, Captain Tobias Gibson, of

Lexington, and Mrs. Sarah Hart Humphreys of Louisville. The announcement of the funeral will be made later.

MR. CUNNINGHAM TO REMAIN IN KENTUCKY.

C. E. Cunningham, who resigned with the Dearing branch of International Harvester Company to accept the general managership of Ohio for the D. M. Osborne Company, has been transferred to the general managership of Kentucky with headquarters at Lexington.

Mr. Cunningham had been connected with the Dearing Company for a great many years, and resigned about two months ago to go with the Osborne Company. He had his headquarters in Cincinnati, and his family was going there in the spring. Arrangements were made, however, making it possible for him to accept the position of general manager for Kentucky with headquarters here. Mr. Cunningham is a man of great business ability and during his stay in Lexington has gained many friends who will be glad to know that he will not leave.

DESMOINES, Ia., Jan. 4. (Associated Press)—Fire gutted the north-west wing of the State Capitol today with an approximate loss of half a million dollars. The chamber of the House of Representatives is a charred mass of debris and cannot be repaired in time for the approaching session of the Legislature. The executive council of the State, consisting of Governor Cummins, Secretary of State Martin, State Auditor Carroll and State Treasurer Gilbertson, held a conference this evening and announced the convening of the Legislature would not be postponed. It will meet one week from today, and arrangements will be made so that the sessions can be comfortably held. The plan is to have the House sessions in the room of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court will either adjourn or hold its sessions in one of the committee rooms.

The origin of the fire is a mystery and Governor Cummins will order an investigation.

The valuable volumes of the State library located near the fire were hastily removed and the State offices were hastily emptied. The funds of the State Treasurer were hastily loaded on a wagon and carried to a downtown bank for deposit. Governor Cummins, clad in rubber boots and a rough coat, engaged in the work of fighting the fire.

The low Capitol is one of the most beautiful in the United States. It was erected at a cost of \$3,000,000. The building was supposed to have been fire proof, but the use of several false ceilings in the House furnished excellent material for the flames.

LOCAL MEN TO SPEAK.

President Burris A. Jenkins of Kentucky University and Enoch Grehan will speak at the tenth annual banquet to be given January 21 by the Rev. E. L. Powell, of Louisville.

MEET ME AT MILLS' EDISON, FOUNTAIN SQUARE.

CITY BRIEFS.

Howard Jolly, assistant passenger agent for the Chautauque Route, with headquarters in Louisville, was in this city yesterday.

Frank Carr, the general agent of the L. & N., was in Richmond, his old home, yesterday on a pleasure trip.

The Knights of the Maccabees, who were to have an installation of officers last night, have postponed the installation till Monday night. A meeting was held last night, but nothing else than routine business was transacted.

MISS WILLIAMS' SCHOOL OPENED YESTERDAY.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blisters, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you, in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

FUNERAL OF MR. GARTH.

The funeral services of Mr. S. J. Garth will take place at the Hill Street Methodist Church this morning at 11:15 o'clock. Mr. Garth died at his residence in Kirkwood, Mo., Saturday afternoon, where the funeral service was to have been held yesterday afternoon, but Mrs. Parker Bryant, Mrs. Garth's sister, received a telegram last night telling her of an accident to the minister and the services were transferred to Lexington. The remains will arrive via the Louisville Southern train this morning at 10:45.

The active pall bearers are Messrs. R. H. King, Prof. D. W. May, J. Hub Frather, J. H. Elbert, James Denby and E. B. Drake. The honorary pall bearers are Messrs. John T. Miller, John Allen, John Pew and Claude Garth. Rev. J. S. Sims, assisted by Rev. U. G. Foote, will officiate. The burial will be in the Lexington cemetery.

Colonel Holz has charge of the

Salvation Army in Virginia, Ohio, West Pennsylvania, Kentucky and all States east of the Mississippi river, and all the German work in America.

Many people have been benefited by this remedy since it was first put upon the market in 1904, and hundreds of testimonials are in possession of The Milk's Emulsion Company of Terre Haute, Ind., which you can see, surely writing for a copy.

If you will buy a bottle of this Milk's Emulsion at your druggist's at a cost of 50 cents and it does not accomplish the results claimed for it the druggist is authorized to return the money to you. Read this testimonial:

Milk's Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind.: Gentleman—For a long time my little boy was not well; he was sick in his stomach, crooked and nervous. I commenced giving him Milk's Emulsion and in a few days he was perfectly well and in a short time had gained ten pounds. I commenced giving it to my six-months-old baby and found that it made him fat and healthy. It is a good remedy for croop and I would not be without it in the house. I feel that I cannot say too much for Milk's Emulsion. Yours respectfully, Mrs. John Boyl, 305 N. 9th St., Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 13, 1903.

This remedy is also absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation, stomach trouble, asthma and catarrh of all kinds.

LITTLE RICHARDSON BOY DIED.

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ITCHING IS NOT ALWAYS ITALY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Can Not Be Held in Chicago Outside of Churches.

INSPECTION TO BE MADE

Every Public Building In Chicago to Be Rigidly Examined—They Will Lose Thousands of Dollars By Remaining Closed—Restaurant Keeper Who Assisted Fire Victims, Loses Trade.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 4.—(Associated Press.)—After tonight it will for some weeks at least be practically impossible to hold a public meeting of any kind in Chicago outside of churches, building Commissioner Williams to night issued an order closing all public houses, dance halls, and all similar places of public assemblage until an inspection has shown that they are complying with all provisions of the building ordinance.

As there are upwards of 400 halls in Chicago, ranging in sizes from those that will accommodate fifty persons up to those that will accommodate 500, this order will effect probably as many persons as the theater closing order. Protests were numerous, but the Building Commissioner was inflexible.

Mayor Hirrison and seven Aldermen appointed by members of the City Council committee to control legislation in relation to theaters met this afternoon with theater managers, every playhouse in Chicago excepting the Great Northern, being represented.

The managers asked if they could not open their houses and sell seats upon the lower floors only, but the Mayor and Aldermen decided positively against it. It was declared that all places must remain closed until the ordinance requirements had been fully met. The managers on departing from the Mayor's office reiterated their purpose of obeying the directions of the Mayor and the City Council, but urged haste in drawing up new ordinances, as the closing of the houses necessitates the loss of much money by them.

This afternoon attorneys for the fire department secured from five witnesses corroboration of them of the charges that a wrecking crew of the George A. Fuller Company employees destroyed the stage skylights the day after the disaster.

Fire Inspector Fulkerson said today: "It was the intention that these skylights should open automatically to allow the escape of heat and smoke and to create a draft which would draw them upwards. Instead of allowing them to pass out over the audience, but from information I have I am positive that the opening of the skylights, was impossible, because beneath each section of the lights had been placed a scatting which remained there until removed by employees of the Fuller Construction Company Thursday afternoon. Little result followed the examination of seven men to the double octette which was on the stage when the fire broke out."

The police today arrested George M.

KNOWS NOW

DOCTOR WAS FOOLED BY HIS OWN CASE FOR A TIME.

It's easy to understand how ordinary people get fooled by coffee when doctors themselves sometimes forget the facts. A physician speaks of his own experience:

"I had used coffee for years and really did not exactly believe it was injuring me, although I had palpitation of the heart every day."

"Finally one day a severe and almost fatal attack of heart trouble frightened me and I gave up both tea and coffee, using Postum instead, and since that time I have had absolutely no heart palpitation except on one or two occasions when I tried a small quantity of coffee, which caused severe irritation and proved to me I must let it alone."

"When we began using Postum it seemed weak—that was because we did not make it according to directions—but now we put a little bit of butter in the pot when boiling and allow the Postum to boil full 15 minutes, which gives it the proper rich flavor and the deep brown color."

"I have advised a great many of my friends and patients to leave off coffee and drink Postum; in fact I daily give this advice." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many thousands of physicians use Postum in place of tea and coffee in their own homes and prescribe it to patients. "There's a reason."

A remarkable little book, "The Road to Wellville," can be found in each package.

Dusenberry, chief usher of the theater, on the charge of manslaughter. Dusenberry declares that he tried to hold back the rush of spectators and later helped to save thirty women from the jammed front exits. He is held to furnish evidence on the statements made by many people in the theater that the ushers closed the doors and that they at first refused to allow people to pass out.

Coroner Traeger is looking for the chief scrub woman of the theater who, it is said, carried with her all the keys to the doors and keys of the two balconies.

In addition to the managers of the theater, Will J. Davis and Harry J. Powers, every one of the employees of the theater have been summoned to appear before the inquest Thursday morning and many members of the Bluebeard Company who were not permitted to depart for New York yesterday, will also be called upon to testify.

John R. Thompson, proprietor of the restaurant which adjoins the Iroquois Theater, has lost the greater portion of his business since the fire. On the day of the disaster Mr. Thompson threw open his restaurant for bodies of the dead and wounded.

He summoned nurses and doctors, procured medical supplies and did everything possible for a man to do to alleviate the horror of the catastrophe. His valuable and disinterested services were widely advertised in the papers with the result of practically driving all his patrons away. He caused all the tables to be removed and destroyed, and has taken away all portable furnishings that could remain customers of the fire, but the fact remains that people stay away from his restaurant and he is paying a heavy price for the service he rendered to the public last Wednesday afternoon.

Unidentified Valuables.

Probable \$25,000 worth of articles lost in the fire are still unidentified. Opera hats, sealskin coats, opera glasses to the number of 150, hundreds of pairs of rubbers and shoes, fancy umbrellas, in fact all the finery of a woman's attire, are waiting to be claimed. Money to help bury the unidentified dead and relieve any who may be suffering from the fire has commenced to come in.

The closing down of Chicago theaters caused a paralysis of business in many directions. Three thousand actors, stage hands and people who depend directly on the theaters for a living are idle, with no hope of employment for a fortnight. Restaurants that cater to theatrical audiences have laid off many employees. Hotels are complaining, and traffic on the street railways has fallen off at night.

It is estimated that 15,000 persons will suffer from the Mayor's closing order, of whom 1,200 are actors, 3,500 ushers, 500 electricians and stage hands, 400 cab drivers, 200 waiters, twenty-five printers and one hundred bill posters. The loss in receipts at the thirty-five theaters will total \$18,000 per day.

Children take Piso's Cure readily. It is a sovereign remedy for colds.

NEW EXIT

(Continued from First Page.)

back of the stage, and three hose are connected with fire plugs, ready for instant action. Two of these are on the stage, one on either side, and can reach all parts of the theater. The stage is fully equipped with hooks, ladders, axes and knives for cutting ropes.

The lights are on three different circuits, so that for the opera house to be in darkness three different engines at the power house will break down. The circuits all come into the opera house at different points, and any mishap to one would not affect the others. There is no gas used in the opera house at all, and nothing explosive is on the premises. The furnace is ten feet under ground, cemented and grouted, and there is no danger from it. If such could be, the stage would be the only part affected, as it is under the stage.

"When the improvements are completed, in connection with the other precautions I have taken, there will be no theater in the United States safer than the Lexington Opera House."

JACK ELKIN DEAD.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merritt, of No. 431 Brooklynridge street, left yesterday for Elkin, a station on the K. C. railroad, where they go to attend the funeral of Mr. Jack Elkin, who died Sunday. Mr. Merritt is a brother-in-law of the deceased, who was unmarried and about fifty years old.

BUILDERS LOCKED OUT.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 4.—(Associated Press.)—The Association of Master Builders locked out men today and the whole building trade was at a stand still. Fifteen hundred men are affected.



NEW MAYOR

(Continued From First Page.)

and the city is turned over to the new stewards in good and healthy condition.

"It is no light responsibility that you shoulder. This city is second in importance in the State; its people are the best. We can make it take the lead in all respects. I believe in the strict observance of law, but also the exercise of liberal judgment, and liberality when a good end is to be served. Our progress depends upon you all, and I believe that the administration will be all that we so earnestly hope that it will be. Let us all as citizens support it regardless of party affiliations. Let there be no spite work and nagging criticism. Let us pull together for common good. I want this administration to be pure and progressive so that it may reflect credit not only upon officials as individuals but upon the Democratic party which has given to you these trusts."

A Lunch Served.

The door to the armory was opened and Chairman Hobbs invited the crowd to enjoy lunch and other refreshments provided by the Committee on Arrangements.

After justice had been done to the refreshments Mr. Hobbs introduced Judge Watt Parker, paying to him as he did to the speakers who followed—a characteristically graceful compliment. After referring to the importance of the ceremonies just witnessed and the history to which the occasion was a period, he spoke of the responsibility which Mayor Combs and the official corps had assumed. He paid a pretty tribute to Lexington and emphasized that its welfare was in the hands of the men who had just taken the oath of office.

"Something was said in the other chamber about forgetting party in support of this administration. I do not wholly concur in this sentiment. I hope that the bitterness of contest may be forgotten, but I would prefer to have it remembered that Mayor Combs and you other officials have been placed here by the Democratic party; that it stands sponsor for your actions. Mr. Combs is Mayor of all of the people, but he is also the Democratic Mayor of all the people. We can bury our differences and yet remember this. I shall hope that this administration may win the applause of the city by adhering to the principles of Democracy since the days of Jefferson which make the officer best others that a preacher was needed, who administers his office most fairly, honestly and impartially. This city is not at home if he is powerless and deserves the best government. Our sanitary conditions, our taxes, our financial condition and all other credit are matters of such magnitude that we can not over-state the seriousness of the responsibility which must rest upon officials.

"I believe that the man to whom we have confided this trust is worthy of it and four years hence I feel that we may be able to say 'we boasted when you took it up; we boast when you lay it down.'

Mr. Kimball Speaks.

The introduction of Mr. Kimball was preceded by loud calls for him, and as he mounted the chair which served to elevate the speakers there was vociferous cheering. Mr. Hobbs had been lavish in praise of him in his introduction and, touching this

Mr. Kimball said: "As I listened to the description of the virtues and attainments of the unnamed person who was to be the next speaker I wondered who it could be. I had no friend or acquaintance whom they fit and I expected to see a stranger. However we all know that on an occasion of this kind there is much said (but must not be believed) and in speeches of introduction nothing must be taken seriously."

"I feel well tonight. I helped elect Mayor Duncan; I supported Mayor Combs. I am saying good-bye to one friend only to grasp the hand of another. And, individually, I feel good because I will not be any more a burden to the new than to the retiring Mayor. I am one of those who has nothing in the way of a request which will embarrass him. He has just reached that point in life where, with a man of old, he will cry out, 'Deliver me from my friends! I protest against what I know is coming. Every voter who supported him who has a favor to ask will besiege him and feel aggrieved if he does not get all that he asks. Why don't you give the man a chance? Let him alone and permit him to give us a good administration without your annoyance. I know that our expectations will be realized in his administration. Lexington is the hub of the Blue Grass and the Blue Grass is the hub of the world. The day is coming when all roads will lead to Lexington. We must build a city in keeping with what is to be its future. The city stands for progress. The people must feel that they are getting something in return for taxes. They will not be discontented if they can see improvement. We want clean streets and good public utilities. I hope that this administration will not chase babbles like the Capital removal or the leveling of Mt. Ararat." In closing he expressed wishes for the success and prosperity of the official family and that "the sun may continue to shine bright, and brightest on the City Hall."

Mr. W. R. Clay, who was to be the next speaker, had been obliged to leave the building and there were loud calls for Dean Lee. The "Parson" has never failed to delight an audience, and he so adapted himself to the occasion last night as to dispense cheer and yet teach lessons which are far reaching.

His ready wit kept the assemblage in constant laughter. Referring to the character of some of the refreshments, he said that some might say that this

was not a place for a preacher and

jefferson which make the officer best others that a preacher was needed.

As to his view, he believed that a min-

ister should not stay at home if he

could be of benefit to fellowmen by

mingling with him outside church por-

ches. Preachers, he said, were not

spared by knockers, and, on the other

hand, the clergy itself was not with-

out its quota of knockers. He said he

was asked by the honorable retiring

Mayor as they entered this hall whether

he could be invited to share a bot-

tle of Lexington-made beer. He re-

plied that if he wanted a glass of beer

he would feel as free as any citizen

to drink it, but if he did it would for

good reasons be at his own home.

This is personal liberty. He said he

was not there to reproach or to com-

plain; the program of this occasion

had been arranged by a committee. He

did not feel that any preacher is out

of place when among his fellowmen

in the current of life. A good

man who knew that he was an Elk

once approached him on the subject of

the Elks' fair. He said that unwhole-

some shows and gambling were per-

mitted. The speaker said he asked

him why he held aloof, and he said

that he did not want to be contami-

nated. In answer he said that he was

proud to possess something which was

more powerful than vice and which

rendered people proof against con-

tamination. He wanted to attend the

fair and observe all that was to be

seen there. If any feature of it was

unclean he wanted to do all within his

power to have it cleansed. He ex-

pressed the wish that more felt this

kind of an interest in public affairs,

that they might be better soldiers in

the fight for better conditions.

In congratulating Mr. Combs, he

said that he hoped to be present when

he laid down the armor which he had

just put on, but he hoped that it would

be in a building more creditable to

Lexington. He said that justice was

necessary and to be desired, but that

mercy was more beautiful. He hoped

that Mayor Combs' administration

would be characterized by justice,

but tempered with mercy.

The report submitted by the joint

Arms and Navy Board relative to for-

titutions for the Philippines, was

transmitted to the House today by

Secretary Root and Moody. It says:

The policy of Congress may be assumed

to be to hold the Philippines in

the American possession against any

foreign enemy, but although the

islands have been in our possession

now more than five years, not a gun

ANTE-INVOICE SALE

In order to reduce stock before taking invoice we will offer at sacrifice prices FOR CASH

Open Stock Dinner Patterns
Odd Dozens of Plates, all Sizes
Odd Dozens of Cups and Saucers
Fish Sets
Game Sets
Salad Dishes
Chamber Sets

Jardinieres
Lamps
Ornaments
Cut Glass
Solid Silver
Silver Plated Ware
Novelties, Etc.

All goods included in this sale marked in plain red figures. We mean business. Don't fail to visit this sale.

ANDERSON & DUDLEY

Successors to W. E. McCann & Co.



"Patience is a virtue" true:
Yet with proverbs why be bored?
Pray, what good does patience do?
"Virtue is its own reward."

SOCIAL NEWS

CALENDAR.

The Union circle of the Kings Daughters will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Woman's Club. All are asked to be present as there will be business of importance.

Mrs. George Draper Kelley will entertain this afternoon at cards at her home on North Broadway in honor of the Euchre Club.

Mrs. W. W. Evans has issued invitations for a luncheon-euchre she will give Wednesday afternoon at her home on South Broadway.

The Whist Club will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Howard Gratz at her home on Market street.

Mrs. Jere Tarlton will entertain the Georgetown Card Club, of which she is a member, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at her home on the Georgetown road.

**There's Nothing
Just as Good**

—AS—

CUCUMBER

—AND—

**WITCH HAZEL
CREAM**

TAKENOSUBSTITUTE

MONEY REFUNDED IF IT
ISN'T THE BEST HAND
LOTION YOU EVER USED.

McAdams & Morford
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
Corner Main and Upper Streets.

New White Goods For Waistings

vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Wood Ballard, who have part of the house, will remain with her.

Mrs. A. W. Bryant's friends will regret to hear that she is on the sick list.

Miss Angie Shouse has returned from a visit to Miss Mildred Vaughn, of Louisville, and her aunt, Mrs. Aaron Farra, of Plisgah.

Mr. Ernest Bradley left yesterday to resume his study of medicine at Ann Arbor, Mich., after a visit of two weeks to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Bradley, of North Upper street.

Miss Jessie Harp has returned home after a visit to Miss Bessie Smiser, of Cynthiana.

Mrs. Thomas Lenox has returned home after a visit to Mrs. Kate Clifford, of Cynthiana.

Miss Laura Norwood has returned home after a visit to her cousin, Miss Alice Mehan, of Danville, Ky.

Mrs. Sidney Clay's friends will be sorry to learn that she continues ill at her home on West Third street.

Miss Lucile Rogers, of Versailles, spent yesterday in the city. On account of being under the care of an oculist she will not be able to return to New York to college with her sister this week, but will go at a later date.

Miss Curry Breckinridge has returned home after a visit to the Misses Daingerfield at Castleton.

Mr. and Mrs. John Peebles, of Portsmouth, O., arrived last evening for a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Botts.

A BABY BOY.

If you want a dear little baby boy two months old, you can find him at the Children's Home. Will some tender-hearted mother donate long clothes for the little fellow. He needs everything at once. There was a most generous response to our call for a buggy for the little lame girl, for which thanks are tendered. The public is cordially invited to visit the Home at any and all times, and inspect its working. E. D. POTTS.

Chairman Publishing Committee.

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday, January 5

THE RED LETTER DRAMATIC
EVENT OF THE CURRENT SEASON
FIRST JOINT APPEARANCE IN
THIS CITY OF

Ada Rehan

(N. B.—This will be the first appearance of Miss Rehan in Lexington.)

AND—

Otis Skinner

Supported by a Sterling Company,
Enviroed By the Original Superb
DALY Production,
Presenting Sheridan's Immortal
Comedy.

The School For Scandal

Direction Liebler & Co.—Jos. Buckley

Prices.....25c to \$1.50

Friday, January 8

The Whitney
Opera Company

In Stange & Edwards
Military Opera

"When Johnny Comes
Marching Home."

Original New York Production and

Cast, Guaranteed Direct From

200 Nights in New York and

100 Nights in Chicago.

Prices.....25c to \$1.50

MATINEE AND NIGHT.

Saturday, January 9

The Great Lafayette

And His Great Company of Fifty People

In His New Hindoo Mystic

Play

Krishna The Divine

A Grand Scenic Production introducing
the Forest Bred Lion Majesty
and the well known Vaude-

ville Stars
THE ELIS-NOWLIN TRIO, LYNN
WELCHER, MARTHA MONROE AND
COMPANY, GERTRUDE SCHOTT,
THE MANILA QUARTETTE, EMMA
THOMPSON, THE FAMOUS BAND
OF SOLOISTS.

PRICES: —

Matinee.....25c, 35c 50c
Night.....25c to \$1.00

A. S. MUSSELLAM.

Boys and Girls

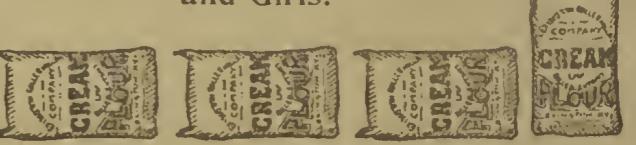
Can Earn

\$2.50 a Week

For Eight Weeks by a little
thought. The Lexington Roller
Mills Company will give a
prize of \$2.50 each week for
ads. See Sunday's Herald
for particulars.

CREAM FLOUR

makes healthy, happy Boys
and Girls.



AUCTION SALE

Of Beautiful East End Cottage
Wednesday, January 6th, at 11 A. M.

I will sell on the premises, No. 122 East End avenue, my beautiful Cottage, containing six rooms and reception hall, closets, pantry, bath room, electric lights, cabinet mantels, etc. All in thorough repair, newly papered and painted. Large lot, 150 by 150, with good stable, chicken house, etc.

This is a very desirable home or investment. No city taxes. TERMS AT
SALE.

MRS. J. D. ARMSTRONG.

JOHN W. BAIN, Auctioneer.

J. M. Hanson's Clubbing Offers.

LEXINGTON, KY.

MAGAZINES IN ANY CLUB MAY BE SENT TO ONE OR SEPARATE ADDRESSES.

All subscriptions are for one full year. Harper's Bazaar or Pearson's
Woman's Home Companion or Cosmopolitan or Leslie's
Success or Pearson's or Success

\$2.00
For any three
new or re-

news.

Harper's Bazaar or Pearson's
Woman's Home Companion or Cosmopolitan or Leslie's
Success or Pearson's or Success

\$2.00
For any three
new or re-

news.

Harper's Bazaar or Pearson's
Woman's Home Companion or Cosmopolitan or Leslie's
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Success or Pearson's or Success

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PANAMA MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (Associated Press).—The full text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress dealing with the Panama question is given herewith:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I beg to report to the Congress for its information a statement of my action up to this time in executing the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902.

By the said act the President was authorized to secure for the United States the property of the Panama Canal Company and the perpetual control of a strip of six miles wide across the Isthmus of Panama. It was further provided that "should the President be unable to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and the control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia" * * * within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the President "should endeavor to provide for a canal by the Nicaragua route. The language quoted defines with exactness and precision what was to be done, and what as a matter of fact has been done. The President was authorized to go to the Nicaragua route only if within a reasonable time he could not obtain "control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia." This control has now been obtained; the provision of the act has been complied with; it is no longer possible under existing circumstances to go to the Nicaragua route as an alternative.

This act marked the climax of the effort on the part of the United States to secure, so far as legislation was concerned, an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus. The effort to secure a treaty for this purpose with one of the Central American republics did not stand on the same footing with the effort to secure a treaty under any ordinary conditions. The proper position for the United States to assume in reference to this canal, and therefore to the governments of the Isthmus, had been clearly set forth by Secretary Cass in 1858. In my Annual Message I have already quoted what Secretary Cass said; but I repeat the quotation here, because the principle it states is fundamental:

"While the rights of sovereignty of the states occupying this region (Central America) should always be respected, we shall expect that those rights be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of Eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them, or, what is a most equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust relations as would prevent their general use."

The principle thus enunciated by Secretary Cass was sound then and it is sound now. The United States has taken the position that no other Government is to build the canal. In 1858, when France proposed to come to the aid of the French Panama Company by guaranteeing their bonds, the Senate of the United States in executive session, with only some three votes dissenting, passed a resolution as follows:

"That the Government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare."

Under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty it was explicitly provided that the United States should control, police and protect the canal which was to be built keeping it open for the vessels of all nations on equal terms. The United States thus assumed the position of guarantor of the canal and its peace I use by all the world. The guarantee included as a matter of course the building of the canal. The enterprise was recognized as responding to an international need; and it would be the veriest travesty on right and justice to treat the governments in possession of the Isthmus as having the right, in the language of Mr. Cass, "to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them."

When this Government submitted to

Colombia the Hay-Herran treaty three things were, therefore, already settled:

One was that the canal should be built. The time for delay, the time for permitting the attempt to be made by private enterprise, the time for permitting any government of anti-social spirit and of imperfect development to bar the work, was past. The United States had assumed in connection with the canal certain responsibilities not only to its own people, but to the civilized world, which imperatively demanded that there should no longer be delay in beginning the work.

Second. While it was settled that the canal should be built without unnecessary or improper delay, it was no less clearly shown to be our purpose to deal not merely in a spirit of justice but in a spirit generosity with the people through whose land we might build it. The Hay-Herran treaty, if it erred at all, erred in the direction of an overgenerosity towards the Colombian Government. In our anxiety to be fair we had gone to the very verge in yielding to a weak nation's demands whist that nation was helplessly unable to enforce from us against our will. The only criticisms made upon the Administration for the terms of the Hay-Herran treaty were for having granted too much to Colombia, not for failure to grant enough. Neither in the Congress nor in the public press, at the time that this treaty was formulated, was there complaint that it did not in the fullest and amplest manner guarantee to Colombia everything that she could by any color of title demand.

Nor is the fact to be lost sight of that the rejected treaty, while generously responding to the pecuniary demands of Colombia, in other respects merely provided for the construction of the canal in conformity with the express requirements of the act of the Congress of June 28, 1902. By that act, as heretofore quoted, the President was authorized to acquire from Colombia, for the purposes of the canal, "perpetual control" of a certain strip of land; and it was expressly required that the "control" thus to be obtained should include "jurisdiction" to make police and sanitary regulations and to establish such judicial tribunals as might be agreed on for their enforcement. These were conditions precedent prescribed by the Congress; and for their fulfillment suitable stipulations were embodied in the treaty. It has been stated in public prints that Colombia objected to these stipulations, on the ground that they involved a relinquishment of her sovereignty; but in the light of what has taken place, this alleged objection must be considered as an afterthought.

In reality, the treaty, instead of requiring a cession of Colombia's sovereignty over the canal strip, expressively acknowledged, and preserved her sovereignty over it. The treaty in this respect simply proceeded on the lines on which all the negotiations leading up to the present situation have been conducted. In those negotiations the exercise by the United States, subject to the paramount rights of the local sovereign, of a substantial control over the canal and the immediately adjacent territory, has been treated as a fundamental part of any arrangement that might be made. It has formed an essential feature of all our plans, and its necessity is fully recognized in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The Congress, in providing that such control should be secured, adopted no new principle but only incorporated in its legislation the condition the importance and propriety of which were universally recognized. During all the years of negotiation and discussion that preceded the conclusion of the Hay-Herran treaty, Colombia never intimated that the requirement by the United States of control over the canal strip would render unattainable the construction of a canal by way of the Isthmus of Panama; nor were we advised, during the months when legislation of 1902 was pending before the Congress, that the terms which it embodied would render negotiations with Colombia impracticable. It is plain that no nation could construct and guarantee the neutrality of the canal with a less degree of control than was stipulated for in the Hay-Herran treaty. A refusal to grant such degree of control was necessarily a refusal to make any practicable treaty at all. Such refusal therefore squarely raised the question whether Colombia was entitled to bar the transit of the world's traffic across the Isthmus.

That the canal itself was eagerly demanded by the people of the locality through which it was to pass, and that the people of this locality no less eagerly longed for its construction under American control, are shown by the unanimity of action in the new Panama Republic. Furthermore, Colombia, after having rejected the treaty

in spite of our protests and warnings when it was in her power to accept it, has since shown the utmost eagerness to accept the same treaty if only the status quo could be restored. One of the men standing highest in the official circles of Colombia, on November 6, addressed the American minister at Bogota, saying that if the Government of the United States would land troops to preserve Colombian sovereignty and the transit, the Colombian Government would "declare martial law; and, by virtue of vested constitutional authority, when public order is disturbed [would] approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed; or, if the Government of the United States prefers, [would] call extra session of the Congress—with new and friendly members—next May to approve the treaty." Having these facts in view, there is no shadow of question that the Government of the United States proposed a treaty which was not merely just, but generous to Colombia, which our people regarded as erring, if at all, on the side of overgenerosity; which was hailed with delight by the people of the immediate locality through which the canal was to pass, who were most concerned as to the new order of things and which the Colombia authorities now recognize as being so good that they are willing to promise its unconditional ratification if only we will desert those who have shown themselves our friends and restore to those who have shown themselves unfriendly the power to undo what they did. I pass by the question as to what assurance we have that they would now keep their pledge and not again refuse to ratify the treaty if they had the power; for, of course, I will not for one moment discuss the possibility of the United States committing an act of such baseness as to abandon the new Republic of Panama.

Third. Finally the Congress definitely settled where the canal was to be built. It was provided that a treaty should be made for building the canal across the Isthmus of Panama; and it, after reasonable time, it proved impossible to secure such treaty, then we should go to the Nicaragua route. The treaty has been made; for it needs no argument to show that the intent of the Congress was to insure a canal across Panama, and that whether the republic granting the title was called New Granada, Colombia, or Panama mattered not one whit. As events turned out, the question of "reasonable time" did not enter into the matter at all. Although, as the months went by, it became increasingly improbable that the Colombian Congress would ratify the treaty or take steps which would be equivalent thereto, yet all chance for such action on their part did not vanish until the Congress closed at the end of October; and within three days thereafter the revolution in Panama had broken out. Panama became an independent state, and the control of the territory necessary for building the canal then became obtainable. The condition under which alone we could have gone to Nicaragua thereby became impossible of fulfillment. If the pending treaty with Panama should not be ratified by the Senate this would not alter the fact that we could not go to Nicaragua. The Congress has decided the route, and there is no alternative under existing legislation.

When in August it began to appear probable that the Colombian Legislature would not ratify the treaty it became incumbent upon me to consider well what the situation was and to be ready to advise the Congress as to what were the various alternatives of action open to us. There were several possibilities. One was that Colombia would at the last moment see the unwise of her position. That there might be nothing omitted, Secretary Hay, through the minister at Bogota, repeatedly warned Colombia that grave consequences might follow from her rejection of the treaty. Although it was a constantly diminishing chance, yet the possibility of ratification did not wholly pass away until the close of the session of the Colombian Congress.

A second alternative was that by the close of the session on the last day of October, without the ratification of the treaty by Colombia and without any steps taken by Panama, the American Congress on assembling early in November would be confronted with a situation in which there had been a failure to come to terms as to building the canal along the Panama route, and yet there had not been a lapse of a reasonable time—using the word reasonable in any proper sense—as would justify the Administration going to the Nicaragua route. This situation seemed on the whole the most likely, and as a matter of fact I had made the original draft of my Message to the Congress with

a view to its existence.

It was the opinion of eminent international jurists that in view of the fact that the great design of our guarantee under the treaty of 1846 was to dedicate the Isthmus to the purposes of interoceanic transit, and above all to secure the construction of an interoceanic canal, Colombia could not under existing conditions refuse to enter into a proper arrangement with the United States to that end, without violating the spirit and substantially repudiating the obligations of a treaty the full benefits of which she had enjoyed for over fifty years. My intention was to consult the Congress as to whether under such circumstances it would be proper to announce that the canal was to be dug forthwith; that we would give the terms that we had offered and no others; and that if such terms were not agreed to we would enter into an arrangement with Panama direct, or take what steps were needful in order to begin the enterprise.

A third possibility was that the people of the Isthmus, who had formerly constituted an independent state, and who until recently were united to Colombia only by a loose tie of federal relationship, might take the protection of their own vital interests into their own hands, reassert their former rights, declare their independence upon just grounds, and establish a government competent and willing to do its share in this great work for civilization. This third possibility is what actually occurred. Every one knew that it was a possibility, but it was not until towards the end of October that it appeared to be an imminent probability. Although the Administration, of course, had special means of knowledge, no such means were necessary in order to appreciate the possibility, and toward the end the likelihood, of such a revolutionary outbreak and of its success. It was a matter of common notoriety. Quotations from the daily papers could be indefinitely multiplied to show this state of affairs; a very few will suffice. From Costa Rica on August 31 a special was sent to the Washington Post, running as follows:

"San Jose, Costa Rica, Aug. 31. "Travelers from Panama report the Isthmus alive with fires of a new revolution. It is inspired, it is believed, by men who, in Panama and Colon, have systematically engendered the pro-American feeling to secure the building of the Isthmian canal by the United States.

"If the Colombian Government will not take action with a view to preventing disaster, the responsibility will rest with it alone."

In the New York Herald of October 26 it was reported that a revolutionary expedition of about seventy men had actually landed on the Isthmus. In the Washington Post of October 29 it was reported from Panama that in view of the impending trouble on the Isthmus the Bogota Government had gathered troops in sufficient numbers to at once put down an attempt at secession. In the New York Herald of October 30 it was announced from Panama that Bogota was hurrying troops to the Isthmus to put down the projected revolt. In the New York Herald of November 2 it was announced that in Bogota the Congress had endorsed the energetic measures taken to meet the situation on the Isthmus and that 6,000 men were about to be sent thither.

Quotations like the above could be multiplied indefinitely. Suffice it to say that it was notorious that revolutionary trouble of a serious nature was impending upon the Isthmus. But it was not necessary to rely exclusively upon such general means of information. On October 15 Commander Hubbard, of the Navy, notified the Navy Department that, though things were quiet on the Isthmus, a revolution had broken out in the State of Cauca. On October 16, at the request of Lieutenant-General Young, I saw Capt. C. H. Humphrey and Lieut. Major-Prevost Murphy, who had just returned from a four months' tour through the northern portions of Venezuela and Colombia. They stopped in Panama on their return in the latter part of September. At the time they were sent down there had been no thought of their going to Panama, and their visit to the Isthmus was but an unpremeditated incident of their return journey; nor had they been spoken to by any one at Washington regarding the possibility of a revolt. Until they landed at Colon they had no knowledge that a revolution was impending, save what they had gained from the newspapers. What they saw in Panama so impressed them that they reported thereon to Lieutenant-General Young, according to his memorandum—

"The Colombian Government, only the other day, suppressed a newspaper that dared to speak of independence as would justify the administration going to the Nicaragua route. This situation seemed on the whole the most likely, and as a matter of fact I had made the original draft of my Message to the Congress with

appeared:

"Representatives of strong interests on the Isthmus of Panama who make their headquarters in this city are considering a plan of action to be undertaken in co-operation with men of similar views in Panama and Colon to bring about a revolution and form an independent government in Panama opposed to that in Bogota.

"There is much indignation on the Isthmus on account of the failure of the canal treaty, which is ascribed to the authorities at Bogota. This opinion is believed to be shared by a majority of the Isthmians of all shades of political belief, and they think it is to their best interest for a new republic to be formed on the Isthmus, which may negotiate directly with the United States a new treaty which will permit the digging of the Panama canal under favorable conditions."

In the New York Times, under date of September 13, there appeared from Bogota the following statement:

"A proposal made by Senor Perez y Soto to ask the Executive to appoint an anti-secessionist governor in Panama has been approved by the Senate. Speakers in the Senate said that Senor Obaldia, who was recently appointed governor of Panama, and who is favorable to a canal treaty, was a menace to the national integrity. Senator Marroquin protested against the action of the Senate.

"Senor Marroquin succeeded later in calming the Congressmen. It appears that he was able to give them satisfactory reasons for Governor Obaldia's appointment. He appears to realize the imminent peril of the Isthmus of Panama declaring its independence.

"Senor Deroux, representative for a Panama constituency, recently delivered a sensational speech in the House. Among other things he said:

"In Panama the bishops, governors, magistrates, military chiefs, and their subordinates have been and are foreign to the department. It seems that the Government, with surprising tenacity, wishes to exclude the Isthmus from all participation in public affairs. As regards international dangers in the Isthmus, all I can say is that if these dangers exist they are due to the conduct of the national government, which is in the direction of reaction.

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from Colombia, the leader being Dr. Richard Arango, a former governor of Panama; that when they were on the Isthmus arms and ammunition were being smuggled into the city of Colon in piano boxes, merchandise crates, etc., the small arms received being principally the Gras French rifle, the Remington, and the Mauser; that nearly every citizen in Panama had some sort of rifle or gun in his possession, with ammunition thereto; that in the city of Panama there had been organized a fire brigade which was really intended for revolutionary military organization; that there were representatives of the revolutionary organization at all important points on the Isthmus; that in Panama, Colon, and the other principal places of the Isthmus police forces had been organized which were in reality revolutionary forces; that the people on the Isthmus seemed to be unanimous in their sentiment against the Bogota Government, and their disgust over the failure of that Government to ratify the treaty providing for the construction of the canal, and that a revolution might be expected immediately upon the adjournment of the Colombian Congress without ratification of the treaty."

"Lieutenant-General Young regarded their report as of such importance as to make it advisable that I should personally see these officers. They told me what they had already reported to the Lieutenant-General, adding that on the Isthmus the excitement was seething, and that the Colombian troops were reported to be disaffected. In response to a question of mine they informed me that it was the general belief that the revolution might break out at any moment, and if it did not happen before, would doubtless take place immediately after the closing of the Colombian Congress (at the end of October) if the canal treaty were not ratified. They were certain that the revolution would occur, and before leaving the Isthmus had made their own reckoning as to the time, which they had set down as being probably from three to four weeks after their leaving. The reason they set this as the probable inside limit of time was that they reckoned that it would be at least three or four weeks—say not until October 20—before a sufficient quantity of arms and munitions would have been landed.

"In view of all these facts I directed the Navy Department to issue instructions such as would insure our having ships within easy reach of the Isthmus in the event of need arising.

"Orders were given on October 19 to the Boston to proceed to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua; to the Dixie to prepare to sail from League Island; and to the Atlanta to proceed to Guanabano.

"On October 20 the Nashville was ordered to proceed to Colon. On November 2 when the Colombian Congress having adjourned, it was evident that the outbreak was imminent, and when it was announced that both sides were making ready forces whose meeting would mean bloodshed and disorder, the Colombian troops having been embarked on vessels, the following instructions were sent to the commanders of the Boston, Nashville and Dixie:

"Maintain free and uninterrupted transit. If interruption is threatened by armed force, occupy the line of railroad. Prevent landing of any armed force with hostile intent, either Colombian or insurgent, at any point within fifty miles of Panama. Government force reported approaching the Isthmus in vessels. Prevent their landing it, in your judgment, the landing would precipitate a conflict."

"These orders were delivered in person by the Assistant Secretary of State, based his dispatch; for his answer was that there was no uprising, although the situation was critical, this answer being received at 8:15 p.m. Immediately afterwards he sent another dispatch, which was received at 9:50 p.m., saying that the uprising had occurred, and had been successful, with no bloodshed. The Colombian gunboat Bogota next day began to shell the city of Panama, with the result of killing one Chinaman. The consul-general was directed to notify her to stop firing. Meanwhile, on November 4, Commander Hubbard notified the Department that he had landed a force to protect the lives and property of American citizens against the threats of the Colombian soldiers.

Before any step whatever had been taken by the United States troops to restore order, the commander of the newly landed Colombian troops had indulged in wanton and violent threats against American citizens, which created serious apprehension. As Commander Hubbard reported in his letter of November 5, this officer and his troops practically began war against the United States, and only the forbearance and coolness of our officers and men prevented bloodshed. The letter of Commander Hubbard is of such interest that it deserves quotation in full, and runs as follows:

"November 20, 1901.—Notify all parties molesting or interfering with free transit across the Isthmus that such interference must cease and that the United States will prevent the interruption of traffic upon the railroad.

"Colon, U. S. Colombia, No. 1903.

"Sir:—Pending a complete report of the occurrences of the last three days in Colon, Colombia, I most respectfully invite the Department's attention to those of the date of Wednesday, November 4, which amounted to practically the making of war against the United States by the officer in command of the Colombian troops in Colon. At 1 o'clock p.m. on that date I was summoned on shore by a preconcerted signal, and on landing met the

next to the Secretary of the Navy: "September 12, 1902. Ranger, Panama:

"United States guarantees perfect neutrality of Isthmus and that a free transit from sea to sea be not interrupted or embarrassed. * * * Any transportation of troops which might contravene these provisions of treaty should not be sanctioned by you or should use of road be permitted which might convert the line of

United States consul, vice-consul, and Colonel Shaler, the general superintendent of the Panama Railroad. The consul informed me that he had received notice from the officer commanding the Colombian troops, Colonel Torres, through the prefect of Colon, to the fleet that if the Colombian officers, Generals Tobal and Amaya, who had been seized in Panama on the evening of the 3d of November by the Independents and held as prisoners, were not released by 2 o'clock p.m., he, Torres, would open fire on the town of Colon and kill every United States citizen in the place, and my advice and action were requested. I advised that all the United States citizens should take refuge in the shed of the Panama Railroad Company, a stone building susceptible of being put into good state for defense, and that I would immediately land such body of men, with extra arms for arming the citizens, as the complement of the ship would permit. This was agreed to and I immediately returned on board, arriving at 1:15 p.m. The order for landing was immediately given, and at 1:30 p.m. the boats left the ship with a party of forty-two men under the command of Lieutenant Commander H. M. Witzel, with Midshipman J. P. Jackson as second in command. Time being pressing I gave verbal orders to Mr. Witzel to take the building above referred to, to put it into the best state of defense possible, and protect the lives of the citizens assembled there—not firing unless fired upon. The women and children took refuge on the German steamer Marcomania and Panama Railroad steamer City of Washington, both ready to haul out from dock if necessary. The Nashville I got under way and patrolled with her along the water front close in and ready to use either small or sharpnel fire. The Columbians surrounded the building of the railroad company almost immediately after we had taken possession, and for a about one and a half hours their attitude was most threatening, it being seemingly their purpose to provoke an attack. Happily our men were cool and steady, and while the tension was very great no shot was fired. At about 2:15 p.m. Colonel Torres came into the building for an interview and expressed himself as most friendly to Americans, claiming that the whole affair was a misapprehension and that he would like to send the alcalde of Colon to Panama to see General Tobal and have him direct the discontinuance of the show of force. A special train was furnished and safe conduct guaranteed. At about 5:30 p.m. Colonel Torres made the proposition of withdrawing his troops to Monkey Hill, if I would withdraw the Nashville's force and leave the town on possession of the police until the return of the alcalde on the morning of the 5th. After an interview with the United States consul and Colonel Shaler as to the probability of good faith in the matter, I decided to accept the proposition and brought my men on board, the disparity in numbers between my force and that of the Columbians, nearly ten to one, making me desirous of avoiding conflict so long as the object in view, the protection of American citizens, was not imperiled.

"I am positive that the determined attitude of our men, their coolness and evident intention of standing their ground, had a most salutary and decisive effect on the immediate situation and was the initial step in the ultimate abandoning of Colon by these troops and their return to Cartagena the following day. Lieutenant Commander Witzel is entitled to much praise for his admirable work in command on the spot.

"I feel that I can not sufficiently strongly represent to the Department the grossness of this outrage and the insult to our dignity, even apart from the savagery of the threat.

"Very respectfully,

"JOHN HUBBARD,
Commander, U. S. Navy,
"Commanding."

"The Secretary of the Navy,
"Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

"In his letter of November 8 Commander Hubbard sets forth the facts more in detail:

"Sir, I have the honor to make the following report of the occurrences which took place at Colon and Panama in the interval between the arrival of the Nashville at Colon on the evening of November 2, 1903, and the evening of November 5, 1903, when by the arrival of the U. S. S. Dixie at Colon I was relieved as senior officer by Commander F. H. Delano, U. S. Navy.

"2. At the time of the arrival of the Nashville at Colon at 5:30 p.m. on November 2 everything on the Isthmus was quiet. There was talk of proclaiming the independence of Panama, but no definite action had been taken and there had been no disturbance of peace or order. At daylight on the morning of November 3 it was found that a vessel had come in during the night was the Colombian gunboat Cartagena carrying between 400 and 500 troops. I had her hoisted and learned that these troops were for the garrison at Panama. Inasmuch as the independent had not acted and the Government of Colombia was at

the time in undisputed control of the Province of Panama, I did not feel, in the absence of any instructions, that I was justified in preventing the landing of these troops, and at 8:30 o'clock they were disembarked. The commanding officers, Generals Amaya and Tobal, with four others, immediately went over to Panama to make arrangements for receiving and quartering their troops, leaving the command in charge of an officer whom I later learned to be Colonel Torres. The Department's message addressed to the care of the United States consul I received at 10:30 a.m.; it was delivered to one of the ship's boats while I was at the consul's and not to the consul as addressed. The message was said to have been received at the cable office at 9:30 a.m. Immediately on deciphering the message I went on shore to see what arrangements the railroad company had made for the transportation of these troops to Panama, and learned that the company would not transport them except on request of the governor of Panama, and that the prefect at Colon and the officer left in command of the troops had been so notified by the general superintendent of the Panama Railroad Company. I remained in the company's office until it was sure that no action on my part would be needed to prevent the transportation of the troops that afternoon, when I returned on board and cabled the Department the situation of affairs. At about 5:30 p.m. I again went on shore, and received notice from the general superintendent of the railroad that he had received the request for the transportation of the troops and that they would leave on the 8 a.m. train on the following day. I immediately went to see the general superintendent, and learned that it had just been announced that a provisional government had been established at Panama—that Generals Amaya and Tobal, the governor of Panama, and four officers, who had gone to Panama in the morning, had been seized and were held as prisoners; that they had an organized force of 1,500 troops and wished the Government troops in Colon to be sent over. This I declined to permit, and verbally prohibited the general superintendent from giving transportation to the troops of either party.

"3. On the evening of November 4 Major William M. Black and Lieutenant Mark Brooke, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, came to Colon from Culebra and volunteered their services, which were accepted, and they rendered very efficient help on the following day.

"4. I beg to assure the Department that I had no part whatever in the negotiations that were carried on between Colonel Torres and the representatives of the provisional government; that I landed an armed force only when the lives of American citizens were threatened, and withdrew this force as soon as there seemed to be no grounds for further apprehension of injury to American lives or property; that I landed an armed force because of the failure of Colonel Torres to carry out his agreement to withdraw and announced intention of returning, and that my attitude throughout was strictly neutral as between the two parties, my only purpose being to protect the lives and property of American citizens and to preserve the free and uninterrupted transit of the Isthmus. Copies of these letters are hereto appended; also copy of my notification to the consul. Except to a few people, nothing was known in Colon of the proceedings in Panama until the arrival of the train at 10:45 on the morning of the 4th. Some propositions were, I was later told, made to Colonel Torres by the representatives of the new Government at Colon, with a view to inducing him to re-embark in the Cartagena and return to the port of Cartagena, and it was in answer to this proposition that Colonel Torres made the threat and took the action reported in my letter No. 96, of November 5, 1903. The Cartagena left the port just after the threat was made and I did not expect to attempt to detain her, as such action would certainly, in the then state of affairs, have precipitated a conflict on shore which I was not prepared to meet. It is my understanding that she returned to Cartagena. After the withdrawal of the Colombian troops on the evening of November 4, and the return of the Nashville's force on board, as reported in my letter No. 96, there was no disturbance on shore, and the night passed quietly. On the morning of the 5th I discovered that the commander of the Colombian troops had not withdrawn so far from the town as he had agreed, but was occupying buildings near the outskirts of the town. I immediately inquired into the matter and learned that he had some trivial excuse for not carrying out his agreement, and also that his intention to occupy Colon again on the arrival of the alcalde due at 10:45 a.m. unless General Tobal sent word by the alcalde that he, Colonel Torres, should withdraw. That General Tobal had declined to give any instructions I was cognizant of, and the situation at once became quite as serious as on the day previous. I immediately landed an armed force, reoccupied the same building; also landed two one-pounders and mounted them on platform cars behind the protection of cotton bales, and then in company with the United States consul had an interview with Colonel Torres. In the course of which I informed him that I had re-landed my men because he had not kept his agreement; that I had no interest in the affairs of either party; that my attitude was strictly neutral; that the troops of neither side should be transported; that my sole purpose in landing was to protect the lives and property of American citizens it threatened, as they had been threatened, and that the Government of Colombia was at

the transit of the Isthmus, and that purpose I should maintain by force if necessary. I also strongly advised that in the interests of peace, and to prevent the possibility of a conflict that could not but be regrettable, he should carry out his agreement of the previous evening, and withdraw to Monkey Hill.

"Colonel Torres' only reply was that it was unhealthy at Monkey Hill; a reiteration of his love of Americans, and persistence in his intention to occupy Colon, should General Tobal not give him directions to the contrary.

"On the return of the alcalde at about 11 a.m. the Colombian troops marched into Colon, but did not assume the threatening demeanor of the previous day. The American women and children again went on board the Marcomania and City of Washington, and through the British vice-consul I offered protection to British subjects as directed in the Department's cablegram. A copy of the British vice-consul's acknowledgement is hereto appended. The Nashville I got under way as on the previous day and moved close into protect the water front. During the afternoon several propositions were made to Colonel Torres by the representatives of the new Government, and he was finally persuaded by them to embark on the Royal Mail steamer Orinoco with all his troops and return to Cartagena. The Orinoco left her dock with the troops—474 all told—at 7:35 p.m. The Dixie arrived and anchored at 7:05 p.m., when I went on board and acquainted the commanding officer with the situation. A portion of the marine battalion was landed and the Nashville's force withdrawn.

"5. On the evening of November 4 Major William M. Black and Lieutenant Mark Brooke, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, came to Colon from Culebra and volunteered their services, which were accepted, and they rendered very efficient help on the following day.

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"Very respectfully,

"(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD,
"Commander, U. S. Navy,
"Commanding."

"The Secretary of the Navy,
"Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

This plain official account of the occurrences of November 4, shows that, instead of there having been too much provision by the American Government for the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property on the Isthmus, the orders for the movement of the American war ships had been too long delayed; so long, in fact, that there were but forty-two marines and sailors available to land and protect the lives of American men and women. It was only the coolness and gallantry with which this little band of men wearing the American uniform faced ten times their number of armed foes, bent on carrying out the atrocious threat of the Colombian commander, that prevented a murderous catastrophe. At Panama, when the revolution broke out, there was no American man-of-war and no American troops or sailors. At Colon, Commander Hubbard acted with entire impartiality towards both sides, preventing any movement, whether by the revolutionists from landing at Colon. Throughout he behaved in the most creditable manner. In the New York Evening Post, under date of Panama, December 8, there is an article from a special correspondent, which sets forth in detail the unbearable oppression of the Colombian Government in Panama. In this article is an interesting interview with a native Panamanian, which runs in part as follows:

"* * * We looked upon the building of the canal as a matter of life or death to us. We wanted that because it meant, with the United States in control of it, peace and prosperity for us. President Marroquin appointed an Isthmian to be governor of Panama; and we looked upon that as of happy augury. Soon we heard that the canal treaty was not likely to be approved at Bogota; next we heard that our Isthmian governor, Obaldia, who had scarcely assumed power, was to be superseded by a soldier from Bogota. * * *

"Notwithstanding all that Colombia has drained us of in the way of revenues, she did not bring us a single

at the Court House door in the City of Lexington, Kentucky, at about the hour of 12 o'clock the following day.

"One (1) clock, one (1) pair set with large diamond, one (1) diamond ear-ring, one (1) watch and chain, two (2) diamond rings, one (1) silver ladle, one (1) silver goblet, one (1) pair of long-necked opera glasses, and a lot of trinkets belonging to the estate of Sarah B. Cronley."

The sale will be for cash. Prospective purchasers may have the privilege of examining any of the articles above mentioned at the office of the Trust Company on Short street in the City of Lexington, Kentucky.

SPECIAL TRUST A SAFETY VAULT COMPANY.

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(Continued on Tenth Page.)

WANT ADS.

RATES. . . .

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES FOR FIFTEEN WORDS OR LESS:

1 Insertion one cent a word.
3 Consecutive Insertions two cents a word.
6 Consecutive Insertions three cents a word.
9 Consecutive Insertions four cents a word.
12 Consecutive Insertions five cents a word.
30 Consecutive Insertions ten cents a word.

WANTED

WANTED—White nurse for child 18 months old, middle-aged woman preferred; reference required. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock. Mrs. Wilson, 331 South Broadway. 3-32

WANTED—Six more experienced milliners for the spring season. Please apply at once at Embry & Co., 141 East Main. 3-31

WANTED—Young man for office and collecting position at Lexington; salary sent weekly; fair education and references required. Address Manager, Jobbers Co., Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y. 3-31

WANTED—A child's buggy or push cart; will some charitable person lend or donate a buggy or cart to Little Della Hildred at the Children's Home. The child is lame and could go twice a week to a kind physician to be treated if she had a vehicle. It would be the greatest possible care if it were taken to return it uninjured. 3-31

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WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Since buying the Cincinnati Barber School Co., we have greatly improved it and can offer the best opportunity ever given. Can earn nearly all expenses before completing. Start now and finish for spring rush. Write for catalogue. Moller Barber School, Cincinnati, O. 2-61

WANTED—Farms—We have now 25 farms of 15 to 50 acres for horticulture and truck gardening, located in 3 to 5 miles of Lexington. If you have such, for sale or will cut off that much from your larger farm, communicate with us soon as the demand is urgent in order to prepare land for early spring planting. J. E. Delp & Son, managers of the Land Office, 116 N. Mill street. 18-1m

WANTED—Men and women for steady employment; salary \$50.00 per month; \$3.75 cash security required. Call at L. D. Abbott & Co., Merrick Lodge Bldg. 201. m12

WANTED—Ladies to do fancy and crochet work at home; \$3 to \$5 weekly. Fairfield, Burnett & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 5-1m

WANTED—Stenographic work, typewriting, and copying of all kinds. Room 1, Merrick Lodge building. 3-31

WANTED—SHORTHAND OR TYPEWRITING. I am prepared to take stenographic work or do copying of any sort in typewriting, at any time. Work will either be done in my office or I will go out for it. Grace Graves, room 23 McClelland Building, Telephone 756. 22-0f

FOR SALE—Stonarum property. Five lots of about six acres each, 1 1/2 miles from Court House on Versailles Pike. Your price is mine. Old phone 1207. G. E. Prather. 17-1f

FOR SALE—Six (6) fine white goblets. Apply old phone 911. 5-6t

FOR SALE—Fine Poland China male hog; weighs about 200 pounds; extra breeder. Address P. O. Box 263. 5-4f

FOR RENT—Six room modern brick cottage; range in house, 269 East High; old phone 1065. 3-31

FOR RENT—Front room, furnished or unfurnished, with all modern conveniences. Apply at No. 212 Market street. 30-6t

FOR RENT—Nice cottage and out-buildings, with seven acres of ground at Muir's Station. Apply Mrs. Chas. Kerr, 658 North Broadway. 29-6t

FOR RENT—Farm of 61 acres; well improved; seven miles from city; inquire Spears Havelly, 508 W. Sixth street, city. 25-6t

FOR RENT—One-half of the room 128 N. Limestone, formerly occupied by the Morning Democrat; will put partition through center. L. H. Ramsey & Co., phone 212. 23-6t

FOR RENT—A store room on Cheap side. Apply Fayette telephone 1901. 24-8t

FOR RENT—Large furnished room, with small one, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply at 243 East Fourth street. 8-6t

FOR RENT—Office room, No. 116 Mill street, between Main and Short streets; ground floor; large, well lighted and ventilated; will rent one-half to a suitable tenant. Inquire at the office. 3

FOR RENT—A front room, third floor on Mill street, between Main and Short streets. Apply Mrs. Kerr, 658 N. Broadway, Fayette phone 1061. 24-8t

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BOARDING

BOARDING—At 51 Barr street, nicely furnished rooms with table board, bath and house heated throughout. Special attention also given table boarders. 24-6t

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